REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1952-53

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. The year 1952-53 has brought an all round progress with reference to almost every aspect of the life of the people, the chief aim of the administration all along being the happiness of the common man. During this period, the administration has had to face complex problems, specially in view of the realisation of the fact that political independence that has been achieved is only the forerunner to the economic and other types of freedoms that the people of the country have to achieve. The solution of these problems has had to be sought in an atmosphere of financial stringency.

2. The Ministry that was in office prior to 1st April 1952, had presented an interim budget, showing a revenue deficit of just over Rs. 83 lakhs, besides the prospect of a huge gap of three crores of rupees by reason of the stoppage of the food subsidies by the Central Government. The present Ministry assumed office in the face of this deficit. The distress conditions in almost all parts of the State also contributed towards the adverse budgetary position. The problem was tackled first by securing economies to the extent practicable and by exploring additional sources of revenue. The Government presented a memorandum to the Financial Commission explaining the need for proper

financial assistance in the light of the schemes for progressive expansion. The budget as presented to the Legislature in June 1952, showed an anticipated revenue of 2001·62 lakhs of rupees and an expenditure of Rs. 2,103·34 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 101·27 lakhs. The revenue resources of the State were absolutely inadequate to complete all the capital irrigation works that have been undertaken. Financial integration with the Centre, though tending towards uniformity and homogenity, has in a way, crippled Mysore State financially; elastic sources of revenue were taken over and only the inelastic ones remained. Previous commitments entered into, have been heavy and admitted of no curtailment. These schemes are national in character, the completion of which will help not only Mysore but also almost the whole of South India.

3. Faced with the deficit budget, economy in capital expenditure had to be urgently thought of. Steps have already been taken to retrench all surplus and avoidable staff without endangering efficiency in Government departments. Retrenchment so far effected had resulted in a saving of over Rs. 30 lakhs per annum and further possibilities of cutting down expenditure are being examined.

Food and Agriculture.

4. Barely a week after the present Ministry came to power, there was a complete reorientation of the food policy. The relaxation of controls was announced and free movement of foodgrains was allowed in non-statutorily rationed areas, which brought immediate relief to the people. The policy of gradual decontrol was found very helpful and Government decided that this policy should apply even to relaxation of controls in statutorily rationed areas. In consonance with the revised food policy of the Government of India, millets were decontrolled and procurement during the current harvest was confined to paddy only, generally, to surplus holders of the previous years. During the current harvest, the procurement prices were enhanced from Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 to Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 per palla for the first and second varieties of paddy respectively. The policy of the Government in regard to issue of food grains was "Service at Cost" and the issue prices were fixed on a "No Profit and No Loss" basis.

5. Under the scheme of the establishment of pilot-cum-development Projects, a training Centre was sanctioned for a period of three years and an extension project for a period of five years, the entire expenditure in respect of the training scheme being borne by the Ford Foundation. The question of placing the Central Tractor Organisation of the State on a more efficient working basis was considered and it was proposed fully to utilise all the tractors owned by Government,

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.

6. The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department were on the increase and the improvement of the strains of indigenous cattle, relief to sick cattle and the expansion of the net-work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were attended to with the utmost expeditiousness.

Integration of Services.

7. Consequent on the establishment of the Indian Civil Administrative and Indian Police cadres in Mysore State, the integration of services continued and made rapid progress during the year. The fixation of pay and allowances of the several Officers formally appointed to the All-India Services had also to be successfully completed. Barring one or two matters of minor interest, there were no outstanding issues connected with the extension of services to the State. Opportunities to serve under the Government of India and one or two State Governments were given to a few Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Officers of the State Cadres. The people and the Government of the State are now taking their place in the common policy of India alongside the peoples and Governments in the rest of India. Administrative standards and efficiency will certainly increase by closer contacts with the administration of the Central Government and especially by the uniform audit and accounting system now in practice. The recruitment to higher services on an all-India basis and free access to the technical advice and assistance available at the Centre have their obvious advantages.

Education.

8. With a view to re-orientate and re-organise the Educational system in the State, the present Ministry appointed in September 1952, a Committee of eminent educationists to thoroughly examine the state of education in Mysore and to make recommendations. This was the first time in the history of Mysore that a comprehensive and

co-ordinated plan touching every grade and phase of education from the pre-Primary to the University and Post-Graduate stage has been attempted. A notable feature of the recommendation is the thorough re-orientation of education by the recognition that manual labour and social service are indispensable elements and an integral part of our education. The Committee have suggested methods by which the energies of students should be utilised in useful channels of work and service. It is hoped that the planned and purposeful new educational system would prove successful in imparting to the young an education which instils into them the cardinal virtues, in addition to skill and proficiency, so that they may become good, disciplined and patriotic citizens.

9. The Committee have examined the financial implication of the proposals and have also suggested some new sources by which part of the funds needed could be found. The implementation of all the schemes recommended is estimated to require an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,207 lakhs in the first year raising to about 2·73 crores in the fifth year and Rs. 5 crores in the tenth year of the scheme.

Public Health.

10. Problems of public health and medical relief are being tackled on practical lines. There are at present over 500 hospitals and dispensaries spread throughout the State. The medical budget has reached a figure of nearly a crore of rupees. Even in this field, it is time that private effort and generosity should take up further extension of medical relief. Proposals for the extension of Malaria Control operations by starting 44 new health units at a total cost of four lakhs of rupees were under consideration. Comprehensive proposals for the control of plague in Mysore and for the formation of a Bureau of Industrial Hygiene were engaging the consideration of Government. Government have also launched a scheme of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Prohibition.

11. The State has a well thought-out programme of Prohibition. More than half the State is dry. All possible measures were being undertaken to see that the evil of drink was minimised as far as it was practicable. The question of amending the Mysore Prohibition Act in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court is under the consideration of Government. The need for awarding

deterrent punishments for prohibition offences was brought to the notice of the trying Magistrates.

Industries and Development Projects.

12. The industrial policy of Government and the working of the industrial concerns on an efficient and economic basis have been engaging the serious attention of Government. The proposals of setting up of an industrial directorate were being finalised. Schemes on hand for further development of iron and steel were reviewed by the Planning Commission. Steps were already taken for the expansion of steel manufacture at Bhadravathi. Negotiations for the establishment of a Fertiliser Factory and for the improvement of the working of the Electric Factory, the Soap Factory, the Porcelain Factory and the Fruit Preservation plant are all under way. Proposals for the establishment of a raw film of photographic manufacturing industry were under the active consideration of Government. All possible assistance is being afforded by Government for the development of Khadi and similar assistance is being given for the development of handloom weaving industry. Japanese machinery was purchased for the development of cottage industries in the State. The Government of Japan made gifts of some Japanese cottage industries machinery and other equipment which was in India for the purpose of Exhibition at Bombay. Speedy disposal of industrial disputes has been facilitated by the constitution of Industrial Tribunals. The Government of Mysore have all along been pursuing a progressive policy of securing the legitimate demands of workers, while preserving the balance between labour and capital.

Public Works.

13. Under Public Works, much headway was been registered. In spite of slender resources, the present Ministry has been paying primary attention to irrigation projects. Increased provisions were made for the improvements of channels, tanks and works and enhanced provision for the reconditioning of roads. The Government of India have been requested to provide suitable assistance to expeditiously carry on the projects. Increased grants were provided for the layout and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

14. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board constructed 60 blocks of labour quarters. A considerable amount was also spent for labour housing in Bhadravathi. Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, the Government of

India granted a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. A number of Acts for the welfare of labour have come into existence.

Rehabilitation.

15. The question of affording relief and rehabilitation to the Ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces has been engaging the serious attention of the Government and schemes of land colonisation, technical training, auto-rickshaw and lorry service have been sanctioned for their benefit. The implementation of these schemes was taken up. The Land Colonisation Scheme is expected to rehabilitate about 250 ex-servicemen. The State Rules under the Central Factories Act was brought into force from September 1952 and the Chief Inspector of Factories is taking action to get all the factories in the State registered and licensed. The census of manufacturing industries rules and the Boiler Attendance and Administration Inspection Rules were under finalisation. The Employment Exchange in Mysore continued to be administered by the State Government on an agency basis and the expenditure continued to be met by the Central and State Governments in agreed proportions. The technical and vocational training scheme for civilians, sponsored by the Government of India continued to be operated in the Mysore State at three centres. During the year, the relationship between workers and the management was quite normal and there were very few instances in which workers resorted to strikes. The Labour Department was trying to change the psychology of workers and management and bring out a re-orientation of their outlook which is evidenced from the fact that many disputes have ended in conciliation.

Land Reforms.

16. In Mysore there are no big Zamindaries, more than 95 per cent of the holdings being less than 5 acres in extent. It is therefore apparent that what is called the Land Reform that is being sponsored elsewhere, does not apply to about 90 per cent of ryots in Mysore. A committee to examine and suggest revision of the existing Land Revenue System in the State with a view to setting right whatever difficulties or deficiencies there are at present, was constituted and on the recommendations of this committee. The Mysore Tenancy Act has been promulgated with the object of promoting harmony in relationship between tenants and land holders. The minimum period of lease of land is fixed at 5 years, and the arbitrary

eviction of tenants has been prevented. The issue of written receipts by landholders for the rents received by them, is made mandatory. A Bill was drafted in respect of Inams and Jagirs in the State. The Congress Party which is wedded to the principle of safeguarding the interests of the tiller of the soil, is very anxious to push through the Bill. Another important measure of reform recently introduced in the State is the enactment of Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Land Act to enforce compulsory cultivation of land left fallow. The Mysore Government is also encouraging Co-operative farming in several places in the State. Persistent adverse seasonal conditions were responsible for a heavy fall in the land revenue collections. Government took prompt steps to afford relief wherever warranted. Orders were issued sanctioning seasonal remissions on a liberal scale and the collection of unremittable portion of the land revenue has been postponed. Recovery of Takavi and other loans due to Government was ordered to be put off.

Local Self-Government and Rural Development.

17. The new Village Panchayets and District Boards Act was promulgated and brought into force from February 1952. The Act was amended so as to allow the constitution of Panchayets in special cases, for villages with a population of less than 1,000. With a view to carrying on through the Government agency, the work of rural development and the upliftment of Depressed Classes, a Notification was issued, reserving these items of work for being carried on through Government agency alone. Liberal grants were sanctioned for the Depressed Class Uplift work, and a scheme for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes with the assistance promised by the Government of India for providing educational, economic and sanitary facilities, was sanctioned and action is being taken to implement the scheme.

Transport and Communication.

18. A sum of over Rs. 30 lakhs has been invested so far for the purchase of buses and other equipment for the Mysore Road Transport Department. A provision of six lakhs of rupees has been made in the current year's budget under "Capital" and three lakhs under "Depreciation". The question of operating bus services on a "Route Monopoly" basis was engaging the attention of Government and from 1st of January 1953, six routes were monopolised. The Government of India were requested to extend the Indian Road Transport Corporation Act to Mysore.

Hydro-Electric Development.

19. Electricity is yet another major item of nation-building importance over the production and distribution of which the present Ministry is paying careful attention. All the capital schemes of the Electrical Department have been included in the Five Year Plan and the expenditure incurred over them, during the year amounted to Rs. 279·84 lakhs.

20. With the evergrowing increase in demand for power, Government have been conducting surveys of all possible schemes of generating additional power. The Electrical Department has been attending to provide electricity as widely as possible all over the State. Consistent with the policy of Government under the "Grow More Food" Scheme, top priority is assigned to the servicing of irrigation pumping sets. There are now over 3,920 sets working and the number of villages electrified in the State was over 550. A survey of the Honnemaradu Scheme was under progress. The scheme had to be considered on a top priority basis. The pace with which the new projects has to be completed is in proportion to the demands not only for power for towns and villages and for irrigation purposes, but also for the needs of extending industries in the State. With the increase in power made available at the various important Centres by the installation of Step-Down Stations, more progress is expected to be achieved.

Economic Development and Planning.

21. In the State Five-Year Plan, highest importance is given to the development of agriculture, irrigation and power, which alone account for a total expenditure of Rs. 24·27 crores. During the first two years of the period, *viz.*, 1951-52 and 1952-53, it has not been possible to implement the planned programme of expenditure in full, the shortfall being chiefly due to insufficient provisions on account of non-realisation of additional resources like additional taxation and loans from market. Against the Central assistance of Rs. 8 crores agreed to in the plan for the full five-year period, a sum of over Rs. 4½ crores has been received up to date for the two years' period.

22. The Bhadra Reservoir, Honnemaradu and Fertiliser Projects costing Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 3·5 crores, respectively were requested to be implemented as Central Sector Schemes and grants amounting to Rs. 1 crore

for Malnad Development and Rs. 80 lakhs for Amelioration of Depressed Classes were requested from the Centre for the State Sector of the Plan. Loans from the Centre amounting to Rs. 9·6 crores were requested for the State Sector of the Plan for the manufacture of Electrical, Industrial and Domestic equipment, expansion of Cottage and small scale industries and for Raw Film Industries. The Planning Commission have agreed to consider the inclusion of Bhadra Reservoir Project in the final All-India Plan after the report of the Special Distress Relief Committee was received and have made provision in the final Plan of India for Distress Relief Measures in the affected States. The Central Government have agreed to finance the Development Schemes of Iron and Steel Works entirely from the Central Sector of the All-India Plan.

Cultural Development.

23. Government have under their consideration a comprehensive scheme for literary and cultural development which was inaugurated all over the State on the Gita Jayanthi Day, 27th November 1952, the purpose behind the scheme being the revival and dissemination of Indian Culture with its invaluable heritage of the hoary past.

24. An organisation for carrying out the Scheme effectively in each of the 9 districts of the State was set up. The Director of Literary and Cultural Development would be in charge of that organisation. According to that Scheme, scholars and lecturers would tour the entire State regularly reading out the ancient epics and explaining their message to the people. The tours of the Ministers and festivals of each locality would also be made to synchronise with the programme for these cultural activities.

Labour Housing.

25. The Labour Housing Corporation was constituted in August 1952. As an immediate measure, the construction of 200 quarters has been proposed for the labourers of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, 100 quarters for the labourers of the Hindustan Air Craft and 100 quarters for the labourers of Indian Telephone Industry. The question of increased assistance from the Centre by way of grants and loans under the subsidised scheme of Labour Housing was under correspondence. There is an indication of assistance to the extent of at least Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year. Labour Housing is receiving earnest consideration and with

reference to the Central assistance which may be actually received, increased grants will be provided.

Distress Relief.

26. During the first year of their assuming charge, the present Ministry had to face acute distress conditions in large areas in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and certain other tracts in the remaining districts. The Ministry took timely and bold steps to tide over the difficult situation and rendered liberal aid to the people of the affected areas. They appointed a Special Officer with State-wide jurisdiction and launched an elaborate programme of relief works in all the distress areas. The Chief Minister's Relief Fund was sponsored and also a large sum of money was spent out of the Famine Relief Fund and out of general revenues. Various kinds of relief works, such as desilting of tanks, excavation of temporary wells, construction of inter-villages and approach roads, were expeditiously undertaken. About 4,000 tons of hay of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were procured and distributed to the distress areas. Besides, a sum of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs was provided for subsidies on account of irrigation wells. As a measure of relief to ryots, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 5·3 lakhs was remitted and the collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4·5 lakhs was suspended for the year 1951-52. Two hundred and sixteen Government Depots were opened to cater to the needs of the rural population. In all, so far, a sum of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs was spent on several relief measures.

Agriculture.

27. The present Ministry have initiated several new schemes of agricultural development and research. A pilot training-*cum*-development-project was started with the aid of the Ford Foundation Trust and the Government of India. The project comprises of 100 villages and its training centre is located at the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya. The first batch of 31 workers was trained and sent to several Extension Centres in T.-Narasipur, Malavalli and Sira Taluks and to the Community Project in Sorab and Shikaripur Taluks. Measures were under way to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in a targeted area of 20,000 acres in the State. The agricultural education in Kannada Agricultural Schools was re-orientated with a view to impart practical training in the modern methods of agricultural production. The admission to these schools was reserved exclusively for the farmers' sons. In

the Research Section of the Agricultural Department, a new hybrid, called "Bangaracoi" was evolved and is reported to be a very promising variety of paddy. New methods of pest control by biological methods, such as parasitisation and release of predators were evolved and it is a matter of pride that in this new field, Mysore has been and is still the pioneer among the States of the Union.

Co-operation.

28. The present Ministry is paying increased attention to the development of co-operative movement in the State. There were 5,186 Co-operative Societies of all types during the year, having a membership of more than 6·6 lakhs with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1·5 crores and a working capital of Rs. 7 crores. With a view to provide small working capital to the people engaged on small scale industries in the rural areas and also to improve the quality and quantity of production in these industries, the Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was recently started at Bangalore. The Bank has already enrolled 108 village group Development Committees, which have paid a share capital of Rs. 4,36,915. The possibilities of entrusting the Apex Bank with the administration of the rural short-term credit to the agriculturists from the financial assistance expected from the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, are engaging the immediate attention of the present Ministry.

Community Project.

29. The Community Project is another important scheme of development which the present Ministry has taken up for execution. The Project was inaugurated on October 2nd, 1952, and is spread over a period of three years and is estimated to cost Rs. 65 lakhs, of which the Central Government's share will be Rs. 22½ lakhs and the State Government's share Rs. 42½ lakhs. The project area has a coverage of 790 square miles and a population of 129,708 spread over 491 villages. The area is divided into three development blocks for the purpose of implementation of the programme in the three years of the Project period. The work during the first year was taken up in the first development block, with headquarters at Shiralkoppa.

Grow More Food Scheme.

30. The several Grow More Food Schemes which were in operation in the State during the previous years were continued during the year as well. The Government of

India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100·20 lakhs and the grant of Rs. 31·10 lakhs. The expenditure on account of the several Grow More Food Schemes in operation during the year up to the end of December 1952 amounted to Rs. 57·07 lakhs, while the anticipated outlay in respect of these schemes for the remaining period of the year is Rs. 99·11 lakhs. Several new schemes for agricultural research and development have been initiated. Measures are under way to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation all over the State.

31. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja toured in Mysore and Bangalore Districts and visited distressed areas in Kolar and Tumkur Districts. His Highness spent three weeks in Kashmir during April-May 1952 and visited places of pilgrimage in South India in August 1952. In January-February 1953, His Highness visited places of interest in Northern India and attended the Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs at New Delhi. His Highness also visited Coorg in May 1952 and undertook a tour in South Canara visiting Mangalore and Udipi in January 1953. In March 1953, His Highness gave an "At Home" at Chamundi Gymakhana, Mysore, on the occasion of the Namakaranam of Prince Sri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar and visited Sravanabelagola in connection with the Mahamastakabhisheka Celebrations.

32. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Dr. Ralph Bunche of America, Dr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador in India, Sir S. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon and Dr. Oginga Odinga, African Leader.

33. The more important of the Delegations who visited the State during the year were the Press Delegation from Iran, the Turkish Parliamentary Delegation, the Australian Press Delegation, the Turkish Press Delegation, the Nigerian Good Will Mission, the Burmese Military Mission and the Yugoslavia Goodwill Mission.

34. The important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were the Indian Philosophical Congress in Mysore, the Meeting of the Industrial Commission on Irrigation and the Conference of the Central Boilers' Board, Mysore.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislative Assembly.

35. The Legislative Assembly met three times during the year. The Budget Session for 1952-53 commenced on 18th June 1952 and concluded on 16th July 1952, the October Session commenced on 20th October 1952 and concluded on 25th October 1952. The Budget Session for 1953-54 commenced 9th March 1953 and adjourned on 11th April 1953 to meet again on 13th July 1953.

36. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 19th June 1952 and 7th March 1953.

37. One thousand and seventy-four questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 603 Questions and 500 Questions were put on the floor of the House. Questions.

38. Nine Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 7 Questions were furnished. Short Notice Questions.

39. The following Bills were passed during the first two Sessions of the Legislative Assembly :— Bills.

Budget Session 1952

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(3) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(4) The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952.
(5) The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(8) The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill, 1952.
(9) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(10) The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1952.